

# The American Observer

*A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe*

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## UN Is Observing 4th Anniversary

**Record of International Group Shows Accomplishments in Numerous Fields**

THE United Nations is having a birthday party today. Its cake with 4 candles spreads only a tiny light and serves as a reminder to the world that the organization is still in its childhood. It was only as far back as October 24, 1945, that the necessary number of nations had ratified the UN Charter, bringing it into official existence.

During its brief lifetime, the UN has been neither a great success nor a total "flop." Its record includes both wins and losses. Its opponents—national jealousy and greed, widespread intolerance, rival political and economic systems—are tough customers. Competition in the world political league today is much stiffer than it has been in most periods of history.

So it is understandable that the UN has not won all the contests in which it has engaged. Member nations of this organization look to the future with mixed feelings. Few are completely discouraged or blindly optimistic. The general impression is that there is still plenty of tough sledding ahead, but that there is a reasonable prospect of overcoming the major obstacles in the way of world harmony and peace.

In the remainder of this article, we shall take up the more important branches and agencies of the United Nations, and discuss the work which they are doing:

**General Assembly.** It is often re-  
(Continued on page 2)



GOOD OR NOT SO GOOD? The Air Force thinks its B-36 bomber is the best in the world, but our naval leaders doubt that it will be effective in an atomic war.

## Armed Forces Controversy

**Navy, Dissatisfied with Its Present Role in U. S. Defense Plans, Charges That Too Much Confidence Is Being Put in B-36 and Atom Bomb**

**N**AVY vs. Air Force. These words sound like the announcement of a fall football game, but actually they have far greater meaning than that. They summarize one of the most important conflicts that has taken place on the American scene in recent years.

On the one side is the United States Navy which believes it is being pushed into a secondary position in the nation's defense plans. On the other side are the Army, the Air Force, and many of the civilian defense chiefs. They believe they are making the best possible plans for protecting the country in case of war, though their program may cut the Navy's strength somewhat.

Rivalry between the branches of our

military service is as old as the United States itself. Almost continuously since they were formed, the Army and the Navy have competed to win favor, particularly in Congress. Each has, of course, realized that the other is vital to national security, but each has watched closely to see that it got its share of the money spent for military purposes. When the funds were divided—by congressional action—the sailors went their way, and the soldiers went theirs. The twain were seldom allowed to meet.

Following World War II, observers generally agreed that our fighting forces might have met with greater success in the early stages of the conflict—at Pearl Harbor, for example—

if there had been more complete cooperation between the Army and Navy. Widespread dissatisfaction with the rivalry between the two military services led Congress to bring them into one defense department in 1947. An independent Air Force was created to take the place of the Army's aviation unit. (The Navy was allowed to keep its air division.)

While unification was thus accomplished, the old rumblings of discontent continued. Naval officers opposed the unification or merger when it was first suggested. Their feelings grew out of a sincere belief that a strong seagoing unit is essential to our nation's safety, and that this unit would be overshadowed by the Army and an independent Air Force in any Department of Defense. As Navy leaders see the picture today, their worst fears have been confirmed.

For a long time after the merger became effective, the public saw little evidence of the continued split. People knew that the late James Forrestal, as Secretary of Defense, had a hard time trying to make the 3 branches of the service work together. They also knew that the present Secretary, Louis Johnson, was having some difficulty in bringing harmony to the defense establishment. The full amount of discontent, though, was not known.

The first open eruption came last spring when an unsigned letter was published charging high defense officials with corruption. The officials were said to have let political considerations influence them in giving private companies contracts to build the new long-range bombing plane—the B-36.

The charges were not proved when a congressional committee held hearings on them. The committee learned that Cedric Worth, a civilian naval  
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## Building Community Leaders

By Walter E. Myer



Walter E. Myer

**G**O into any community, town or school and find out as much as you can about the people you see—the citizens of the town or the students of the school. You will soon observe that a good many of the people, probably a majority, aren't much interested in the town or the school. They think enough of it in a way, but they will not work or sacrifice for it.

These people lack public spirit or school spirit. Some of them are lazy. They seem not to have enough energy, enough force or drive to do any avoidable work. Some are dull. Others are so completely absorbed with their own affairs, with selfish pleasures or money-making, that they haven't time for community enterprises.

Such citizens may be pleasant and agreeable. They may obey all the rules and laws. But if there are too many of

them in a city it will be backward and unprogressive. Schools will be poorly equipped. Recreation facilities and all kinds of public works will be unsupported. New industries will be absent. The community will suffer from lack of leadership.

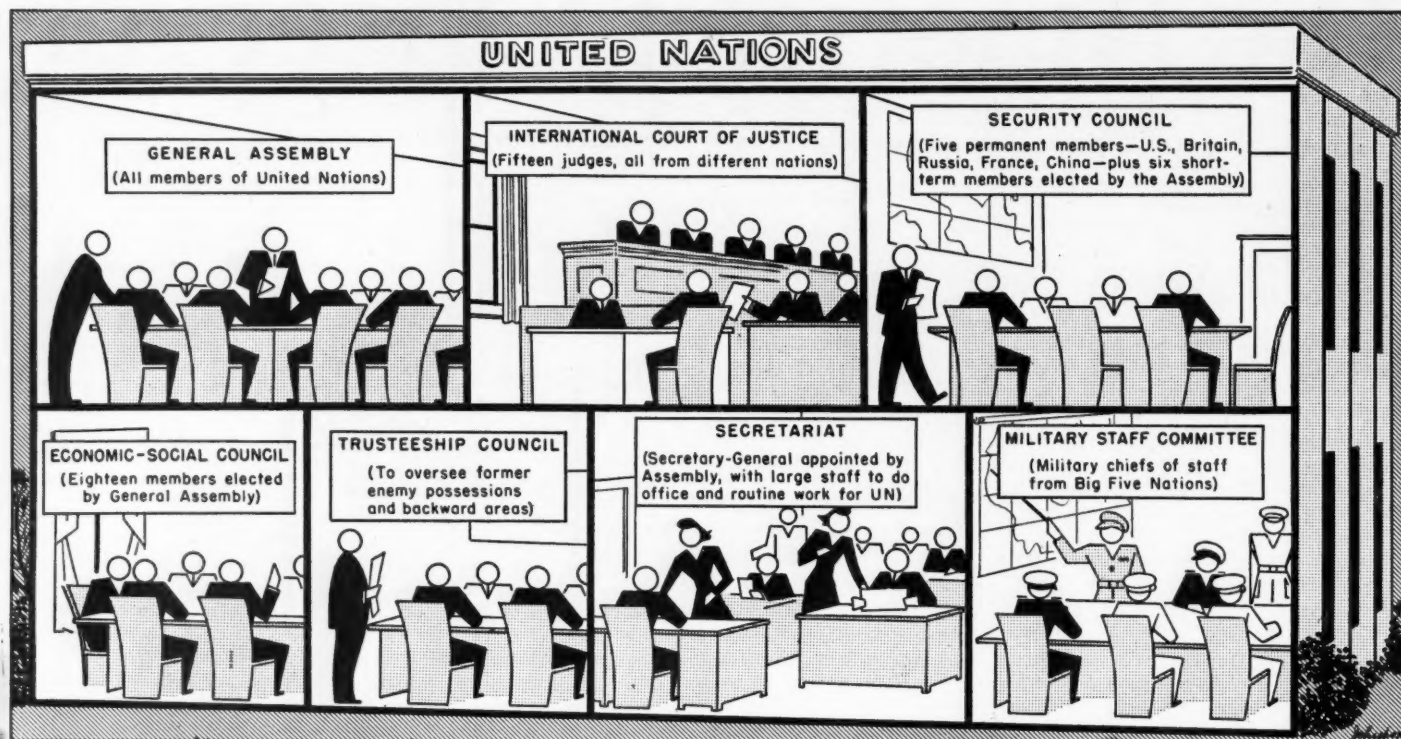
A lively, flourishing city, a school with high standards, with busy, enthusiastic activities—these are not built by the selfish, the dull, the self-centered. A community is kept alive and growing by men and women who are interested in the public welfare and who give time and effort to public enterprises.

The active, alert, public-spirited citizen does a great deal that he is not paid for doing. He gives time, for example, to the Community Chest. He supports movements for better recreation and library facilities. He volunteers his services in many ways. He has energy, faith and vision, and he strives to make his community a better place in which to live.

Every city, town, village in the land must have a considerable number of such leaders among the inhabitants if it is to be modern and prosperous. These leaders are responsible for most of the progress which has ever been achieved.

One who studies a school closely, and who becomes well acquainted with the students, will see the lines already being drawn. Some of the students will be showing signs of public spirit and leadership. They will be working for the school and its activities and enterprises. Others will be falling back, doing what they are required to do, but no more.

The habits formed in the school days are likely to be maintained later in life. The student who works at the school's affairs and activities today will probably be working at public problems tomorrow. The student leader of today will probably be a community leader in the years to come. The student who works for his school as well as himself is on the right track.



THE UNITED NATIONS, established to work for lasting world peace, is made up of many special agencies to deal with political, economic, military and other questions

## United Nations

(Continued from page 1)

ferred to as the "world parliament." At the present time, its members, representing 59 countries, are meeting in New York. The Assembly can discuss, debate, and make recommendations on practically any international problem or issue. But it cannot force any nation to follow its recommendations.

If the Assembly takes sides in a controversy, it must depend on world opinion to support its position. Each country has one vote in this body, and a two-thirds majority is needed for the passage of resolutions on vital questions.

More than 70 problems are to be dealt with by the Assembly members during the present session. Among these are the following:

1. The question of atomic energy is the most important one confronting the UN. Several years ago, the Assembly established an Atomic Energy Commission to study this whole question and make recommendations for an international control plan.

The majority of members of the Commission backed a proposal made by the United States for dealing with atomic energy on a world scale. Russia and her supporters in the Commission, however, refused to go along with this program.

A vote was then taken in the Assembly on the question, and a large majority in that body also supported the U. S. plan. Russia and her allies still refused to yield to majority opinion. When it became clear that no agreement could be reached, negotiations were broken off.

Since the world learned that Russia is now making atomic bombs, many Assembly delegates have been urging that renewed attempts be made to draw up a control plan for this terrible weapon. Some meetings have been held on the subject, but what they will accomplish remains to be seen.

2. Another big issue before the Assembly is the complaint that Russia

is interfering in China's civil war. The UN representatives of Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist government charge that the Soviet Union has been helping the Chinese Communist forces, led by Mao Tse-tung. Through the Assembly, the Nationalists are trying to put their case before the world.

Russia and the Chinese Communists are, of course, on very friendly terms with each other. It may be hard, however, for Chiang's government to produce convincing evidence to prove that direct Soviet aid has been given to Mao Tse-tung.

Meanwhile, a second dispute involving China is facing the Assembly. Mao contends that representatives of his Communist government should now become China's official delegates at UN gatherings. Russia has already recognized the Communist group as the true government of China, so the Soviet delegates in the Assembly will support Mao's claims. The position of the other nations will be known as the debate proceeds.

### Yugoslavia

3. Yugoslavia's quarrel with Russia has also been carried to the Assembly. Yugoslav representatives are asking that body to pass a resolution condemning nations which seek to exert "economic, political, or military pressure" upon other countries. Russia is accused of trying to stir up a revolt within Yugoslavia and of seeking to hurt that country by cutting off its trade with all Soviet-dominated lands.

4. The civil war in Greece has occupied the attention of the Assembly ever since 1946. This conflict became a subject of international concern when Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia—Communist countries along Greece's northern border—were accused of aiding the Greek rebels. A commission, established by the Assembly in 1947, has been watching the war closely and making reports on it. A majority of members of the commission upholds the charges against the three Communist nations.

As a result of Yugoslavia's quarrel with Russia, however, that Balkan country has apparently stopped aiding

the Greek Communists. This change, plus other developments, has helped the Greek government forces to overcome most of the rebels. If fighting ends in the near future, as now seems probable, the Assembly may be rid of a thorny and dangerous problem.

5. On the question of Italy's former colonies, the Assembly is in a position to take effective action. The peace treaty between Italy and the World War II victors stated that, if America, Britain, France, and Russia could not agree on what to do with these African colonies, the matter should be left up to the Assembly for final decision.

Because the Big Four did fail to agree, the fate of Italy's former holdings is now in the Assembly's hands. The lands involved are Libya, in North Africa; and Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, on the eastern edge of the continent. The problem of what to do with them was turned over to the Assembly a little more than a year ago. A decision is expected to be reached at the present session.

These are the more important issues to be dealt with by the Assembly. A large number of lesser problems will also be considered. In most cases, as we said earlier, the international body can only make reports, recommendations, or requests. Its chief value, therefore, lies in its ability to focus world attention on dangerous situations.

According to the UN Charter, or constitution, power to take definite and forceful action belongs to another agency. We shall now discuss it:

**Security Council.** This UN body consists of representatives from 11 nations. Five of the 11 Council seats belong permanently to Britain, China, France, Russia, and the United States. The remaining 6 places are given, for terms of 2 years, to other nations chosen by vote of the General Assembly. The Security Council is supposed to investigate any situation which endangers world peace, to recommend settlements, and to call on UN members for action against nations which ignore its decisions.

Before the Security Council can take action, however, all the five per-

manent members, plus 2 others, must give their approval. If one of the Big Five nations votes against action in a particular case, nothing can be done. This veto power, as it is known, has prevented the Council from performing the vital service which was expected of it. While it has not been a complete failure, it has only a few accomplishments to its credit. Here are some of the things that it has and has not done:

### Atomic Energy

1. Like the Assembly, the Security Council has been unable to reach any agreement on the question of atomic energy control. The Council has the final word on the subject, so far as the UN is concerned, but Russia's veto power has kept the Council from taking any action. Whether present efforts to work out a compromise will succeed, we must wait to see.

2. The Security Council is still trying to bring about peaceful relations between the Dutch government and the natives of the Netherlands East Indies. The Republic of Indonesia, which has been established in that area, is still engaged in a quarrel with the Netherlands government, which ruled almost the entire area before World War II.

The Council has acted on several occasions to stop open warfare between the conflicting groups in the East Indies, and it is still working hard to promote a compromise that will be permanently satisfactory to both sides. The natives of Indonesia claim that the Netherlands government is trying to continue its control over them, whereas the Dutch say they are merely trying to protect property that legally belongs to them.

3. The Security Council has also been at work on the India-Pakistan dispute over possession of the land of Kashmir. Although this conflict, like the one in the East Indies, is not yet settled, open warfare between India and Pakistan has so far been prevented. The Council is given much credit for having staved off a conflict up to the present time.

These and other disputes which



"threaten" world peace come under the authority of the Security Council.

**World Court.** This UN agency, officially known as the International Court of Justice, consists of 15 judges chosen by the General Assembly and the Security Council. If nations have disagreements over the meaning of treaty provisions or other points of international law, they can go to the World Court for a decision. Countries are not compelled to submit their disputes to this body, but if they do so voluntarily they must agree to abide by the Court's judgment.

Some months ago, the Court handed down a decision in a case involving Britain and Albania. The issue concerned two British ships that had been blown up by mines in Albanian waters. Britain accused Albania, which is Communist-controlled, of being responsible for the disaster, and the dispute was finally taken to the World Court. It ruled that Albania was to blame for the damage.

**Economic and Social Council.** This branch of the UN does not try to settle international disputes after they have started. Instead, it seeks to create world living conditions that will make people less inclined to be in a discontented, fighting mood. Its chief enemies are hunger, unemployment, bad housing, and other undesirable conditions.

Eighteen nations are represented on this Council, each having been chosen for a three-year term by the General Assembly. The following agencies are linked, through the Council, with the rest of the UN:

**Food and Agricultural Organization.** Its job is to fight hunger. It helps to increase farm output in countries that are short of food, and it tries to find ways by which such countries can obtain food from nations with surpluses.

In China, FAO has helped to inocu-



PEELING potatoes is a daily task for these young Germans. They are orphans and refugees from eastern, Communist Germany. They live in the Christian Youth Village set up by Protestants and Catholics near Bremen in western Germany.

## Friendships Abroad

Lasting International Ties Have Grown from the Exchange of Letters and Gifts by Pen Pals in Many Countries

*Edna MacDonough is the executive secretary of the International Friendship League, an organization that promotes the exchange of letters between youths of many lands. The League, with which we are cooperating, supplies names and addresses for this purpose.*

*Miss MacDonough has recently returned from a trip to Europe, and we are passing on her observations and impressions of the hundreds of young people with whom she came in contact while abroad:*

I THINK the outstanding impression I received while visiting schools and talking with boys and girls in Europe was the overwhelming desire of youths over there to know more about the United States. It is appalling to discover how little most Europeans actually do know about us. It seems almost unbelievable that they have such vague ideas of this country—they know of the skyscrapers in New York, the cowboys and Indians, the gangsters, and the moving picture business in Hollywood.

Of the everyday life of the average home in our great cities and small towns, the large majority of Europeans know practically nothing. Yet, come to think of it, how should they know us? Certainly not from the American moving pictures they see—which seem to be quite often the pictures we consider second-rate.

What about the boys and girls who lived in Germany all through the war—who never had any knowledge of the countries outside their own? They are hearing a lot about Western democracy now—about the American Way of Life. "What is it?" they earnestly want to know.

Life is a far more serious problem for the boys and girls in Europe than it is for American youths. War is something they know all about—because they have lived through it, and they are still suffering from it. They know what it is to live in fear of air raids, to be hungry, and to be cold. They still feel the pinch of rations and live a comparatively austere life. They hope desperately that they will not have to go through another war, and want to do anything they can to prevent it.

never met their American pen friends they seemed to know them almost as well as though they had. There was a warmth of understanding and friendship that had been developed through the exchanges of many letters telling the intimate everyday things that happen and thoughts that are shared by good friends.

In the Netherlands, I met a young woman who had corresponded since she was 15 years old with an American girl. She is now twenty-five, and married. She had expected to be married in an old army uniform which she had worn during the war as a member of the British armed forces. Instead, she wore a beautiful white wedding dress which was sent to her by her pen friend. It was the gift of the American girl and the members of her club, and was a deeply appreciated gesture of friendship.

Since then, the gown has been worn by a number of girls who have married in that vicinity of the Netherlands. Those girls will never forget the kindness of the American girl and her friends. The American girl is planning a trip to the Netherlands, and you can be sure she will receive the warmest kind of welcome.

It is a wonderful feeling to travel in Europe and know that you have close personal friends living there—that you are not just another tourist and a foreigner. It is possible for any one of you to have that feeling because the Friendship League is all set up to put you in touch with friends of your own ages and interests everywhere.

If there is any question in your mind as to whether or not the people in Europe want to make friends with you, all I can say is that I had an opportunity to speak about the League at a number of schools, and the mail that has poured into the Friendship League office in Boston as a result is nothing short of overwhelming. In one mail alone, we received more than 3,000 letters from an English school. We received 720 letters from a school in France. The problem now is to reach just as many American youths who want to have friends abroad.

For the price of a movie, each of you can become a pen pal of several European youths. In so doing, you will spend many enjoyable and profitable hours. What is more, you will be participating in a movement to promote world understanding and peace.



Carlos Romulo  
General Assembly  
President



Trygve Lie  
United Nations  
Secretary General

late more than half a million cattle against a deadly livestock disease. In Italy, it has introduced a type of chestnut tree that resists blight. In Peru, it helped build refrigeration facilities for that country's fisheries.

**World Health Organization.** It played a big part in stopping an Egyptian cholera epidemic last year. It has been carrying on a successful fight against malaria in Greece. It has given tuberculosis tests to about 50 million Europeans, and has treated 15 million European youths with BCG vaccine, which helps to prevent that disease. In China, this agency is helping to train doctors and nurses.

**UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.** Generally known as UNESCO, this agency is helping the peoples of the world to increase their knowledge and understanding of one another. In addition, it has assisted war-torn nations in the rebuilding of schools.

**International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.** Called the World Bank, for short, this agency (Concluded on page 6)

Students who wish to correspond with youths in foreign countries should fill out the form below and send it, along with a self-addressed, stamped envelope and 50 cents in postal note or money order (not coin) to the International Friendship League, Inc., 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts.

PLEASE PRINT IN INK

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_  
Last Name First Name Month Day Year

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
No. Street City or Town State

School and grade \_\_\_\_\_ Church \_\_\_\_\_

Hobbies \_\_\_\_\_

Parent's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Parent's Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

# The Story of the Week

## Disarmament Issue

The UN Security Council is now engaged in a controversy over the question of world disarmament. France, some time ago, proposed that each nation disclose the number of non-atomic weapons it possessed and the size of its armed forces. The disclosures would be verified by a special inspection team set up by the Security Council.

Russia has vetoed this proposal which was supported by the U. S. and other nations. In its place, the Soviet Union has recommended that a census be made not only of non-atomic weapons but of atomic weapons as well. It has further proposed that any such census be tied up with a plan for reduction of the world's armaments.

The United States has attacked the Russian proposal on the ground that it is purely a "propaganda stunt." Warren Austin, the chief U. S. delegate to the Security Council, argues that the problem of atomic weapons should be separated from that of non-atomic weapons, such as airplanes, guns, and military vessels.

Mr. Austin points out that the UN Atomic Energy Commission was set up for the specific purpose of dealing with the atom bomb and he feels that no other agency should be empowered to consider the issue. In addition, he argues that the Russian plan does not call for a UN inspection team to check on the arms list submitted by each country and thus, he says, the proposal is of no practical value.

The big question of the hour is whether Russia and the western powers can get together on an effective arms limitation and control program.

## Leaving School

Why do many young people leave high school before they graduate? A recent study of the problem was made by Dr. Harold Dillon, a prominent educational leader who is connected with the National Child Labor Committee. Dr. Dillon examined the records of more than 1,300 youths who quit school before receiving their

diplomas. He also interviewed each of them to determine why they decided to cut their education short.

According to Dr. Dillon, the following reasons, among others, were given: (1) The students preferred work to attending school; (2) They were failing in one or more courses and did not want to repeat them; (3) They disliked a certain teacher or a certain subject; (4) They were not interested in school work; (5) They felt that they could learn more out of school than in school; (6) They felt that no one was really interested in their problems.

On the basis of his survey, Dr. Dillon recommends that all schools employ trained counselors who can give advice to students who seem to have personal worries or have other reasons for being unable to keep up with their classmates. He also recommends that a special effort be made to help students select the most suitable subjects for them.

Intelligence, or the lack of it, Dr. Dillon says, was not an important reason in many cases for a student's leaving school at an early age. Indeed, Dr. Dillon says that 2 out of every 5 ex-students with whom he talked had normal or above-normal ability. The others, he reports, could easily have finished high school.

## Drama on the Track

The story of auto racing and of the men who drive fast cars as a profession is stirringly told in "The Big Wheel," a picture recently released by United Artists. The stars of "The Big Wheel" are Mickey Rooney and Thomas Mitchell. Other featured players are Spring Byington, Mary Hatcher, Michael O'Shea and Hattie McDaniel.

Rooney plays the part of a driver who dreams of winning the annual 500-mile classic at the Indianapolis Speedway. He encounters a great many difficulties while learning his "trade" and is even accused of being responsible, during a midget auto race, for the death of another driver. However, he finally enters the famous race at Indianapolis. Movie-goers will



MICKEY ROONEY, shown in the racer, plays the lead in "The Big Wheel"

be surprised at the outcome of the race since it does not follow Hollywood's usual pattern.

The racing scenes in the picture are all well done. Some were filmed at the Indianapolis Speedway last Memorial Day.

## Activity in Hawaii

Hawaii's business and trading activities are coming to life again. Vessels that were tied up by the recent dock strike are resuming their trips between the islands and ports on the American mainland. Hawaiian raw sugar and processed pineapple, which were piled high on docks in Honolulu and other ports in the islands because of the walkout, are now being shipped out. The Hawaiian people, who have been denied many food and industrial products from the mainland, will soon return to a normal existence.

The strike of the Hawaiian longshoremen and dock workers lasted 159 days, causing extreme hardship to the Hawaiian people who are so dependent on shipping for their everyday necessities. The end of the walkout came when the longshoremen's union agreed to a new contract with the seven companies that control the loading and unloading of ships' cargoes

in Hawaii. Under the agreement, the workers are receiving 14 cents an hour more than they got before the strike and will obtain an additional 7 cents an hour next March. The contract is to run until June 15, 1951.

During the course of the walkout, the territorial legislature of Hawaii authorized the governor to seize the docks and employ non-union workers, if necessary, to load and unload shipments of sugar, pineapple and other products that had not been moved since the walkout began. The union challenged the constitutionality of the seizure in the courts, but was unable to stop the governor's actions.

There is a difference of opinion over the cost of the strike, but reliable estimates place the loss in profits and wages at about 100 million dollars. Because the longshoremen were not getting regular pay, many merchants found their sales cut in half. The islands' tourist trade suffered when passenger ships found they could not load or unload baggage and other freight in Hawaii. The strike did not affect the airlines.

## Japanese Peace Treaty?

According to Joseph and Stewart Alsop, two prominent newspaper columnists, the United States and Great Britain may soon invite the countries that fought Japan during the last war to help draw up a peace treaty for that nation. The Alsops say that both we and the British have just about given up trying to get Russia to agree to a conference for this purpose.

Russia has insisted that a peace treaty for Japan be written only by the Big Four—the U. S., Britain, France and the Soviet Union. It has also demanded that any one of the Big Four shall have the right to veto part or all of whatever document is formulated.

The United States and Great Britain have argued that all nations which took part in the war against the Japanese should help write the treaty. It is contended that the Big Four are not justified in deciding Japan's fate by themselves. In addition to the U. S., Great Britain, and Russia, the nations that fought Japan are Australia, Canada, China, France, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and the Philippines.

The Alsops say that the British and



BOYS' CHOIR from Vienna. These lads, 10 to 13 years old, are making a concert tour of the United States.



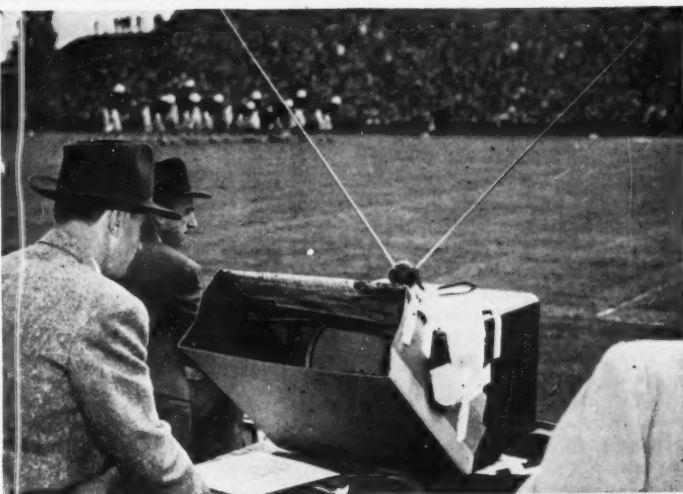
ourselves are determined to draw up a peace treaty because the military occupation of Japan is growing increasingly costly and, at the same time, is beginning to lose its effectiveness. Many Japanese, it is said, are quite bitter over the fact that occupation forces eat and dress well while the people of Japan suffer from shortages of both food and clothing.

If a treaty with Japan is drawn up, the Alsops say, it will authorize the establishment of a Japanese government to run both the internal and foreign affairs of the country. The Allies will make sure that Japan does not rearm by stationing occupation troops at strategically located military bases. Many of these bases will be away from big cities so that the troops will not be seen too often by the Japanese. In this way, it is hoped that the present antagonism, against American soldiers especially, will be lessened.

### Austrian Elections

As a result of the latest elections in Austria, the parliament of that country continues to be dominated by the People's and Socialist Parties. The People's Party advocates conservative government policies and is supported chiefly by Austria's farmers and industrialists. The Socialists favor a program similar to that of the British Labor Party and find their main support among trade union members.

The League of Independents, a group that appealed for the votes of former Nazis, surprised most observ-



IT'S LESS WORK with television. Football Coach Howie Odell of the University of Washington, comfortably seated, has no trouble in following the play, even on the far side of the field.

and Russia—the people of Austria may elect a new government at regular intervals but all important decisions are left to the Big Four. The Austrians are not to be granted full self-government until a peace treaty is signed. Thus far Russia and the West have been unable to agree on the terms of such a treaty. A conference dealing with this problem was held during the past two weeks, but its results are not known as we go to press.

### Czech Arrests

Western observers are wondering what is behind the mass arrests of successful business and professional men and government officials in Czechoslovakia. The wave of arrests began early this month, and, at this writing, it is estimated that as many as 10,000 persons have been taken into custody by the Czech police.

Thus far, the Czech government has given no explanation, and even the families of those who have been arrested can only guess at the possible answer. Several explanations have been suggested.

One of these is that the Czechoslovak government may have drummed up some flimsy charges against large numbers of successful and prosperous citizens as an excuse to confiscate their valuable personal property. Another is that mass arrests may have been made in order to terrorize the rest of the population into greater cooperation with the Communists. A third suggestion is that the Communists may have feared the influence which the successful middle class has on Czech life, and so arrested many of its members.

Whatever the reasons for it, the purge is further evidence that civil rights and freedom ceased to exist in Czechoslovakia after the country was drawn behind the iron curtain in 1948.

### Puppet Government

The new "German Democratic Republic," set up by Russia in the eastern zone of Germany, is being closely watched by the western powers. Officials in Washington, London and Paris look upon the new east German regime as a means whereby the Russians hope to destroy the west German Federal Republic and to create

an all-German government completely under their control.

It is pointed out, for one thing, that the lower chamber of the east German parliament was not elected according to the democratic processes. Its members formerly constituted the so-called "People's Congress" in the eastern zone. They were elected to office last spring after a campaign in which only one set of candidates (made up of members of the Communist Party) was put before the voters. The upper chamber of the parliament was recently elected by the state legislatures in the eastern zone. These legislatures are similarly under Communist control.

As we go to press, there is speculation as to whether the Russians will now announce that they plan to withdraw their occupation forces from eastern Germany and sign a peace treaty with the government they have set up.

If such an announcement is made, observers believe that the western powers will have a difficult problem on their hands. Leaders of the west German Federal Republic may then

demand that the Allies follow Russia's example and withdraw their troops from western Germany. If that were done, the Russians would then be in a good position to help the Communists in eastern Germany work for a union of the divided areas—a union under their control.

### Frederic Chopin

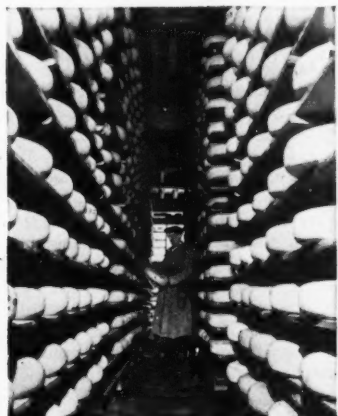
Music-lovers have been celebrating the 100th anniversary of the death of Frederic Chopin, one of the greatest composers who ever lived. Chopin was born of a French father and a Polish mother in a tiny village near Warsaw on February 22, 1810. He died in Paris, October 17, 1849.

The funeral of the noted musician, which took place on October 30, 1849, will be commemorated on that date this year by special concerts and lectures all over the world. In Poland, an unusual memorial will be held in Warsaw, during which Chopin's Funeral March and notable compositions of some other famous composers will be played.

Though Chopin lived in Paris for a good part of his life, he always retained a deep love for his native land. This feeling is effectively expressed in some of his best works and gives a distinctly Polish character to most of his waltzes and mazurkas as well as to many of his other well-known compositions.

Chopin revealed his remarkable gift for music at an early age. By the time he was eight, he was advanced enough on the piano to give a recital in public. His real career began at the age of 18, when he performed in Vienna and other European cities. In later years, he played in such well-known musical centers as London, Paris, Breslau, Munich, Prague and Stuttgart.

The pianist-composer led quite a hectic life in Paris, where, despite his reputation, he was unable to earn an adequate living as a concert artist. For a number of years, he had to supplement his meager income by giving lessons in composition and the piano to aspiring pupils.



SANDWICH? Here's some fine cheese, being aged in a 17th century Dutch warehouse for sale to the United States.

ers by its strength. According to the final returns, the League obtained 11 per cent of the total vote, thereby acquiring 16 seats in the lower chamber of parliament. The Communists increased the number of their seats from 4 to 5, but they are believed to have little influence in the country.

As this is written, the People's Party has been given the power to name the country's prime minister because it received more votes than any other group. It is, however, expected to form a coalition cabinet, consisting of representatives of two or more parties, because it did not win an absolute majority in parliament. Observers believe that the Socialists, who won the second highest number of votes, will be asked to join the coalition regime.

Under an agreement signed by the 4 powers occupying Austria—the United States, Great Britain, France

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

"I'm frightfully worried about my wife."

"Why, what has she got?"

"The car."

★ ★ ★

Little girl to playmate: "So long, Ellen, Mother's having a party and I have to go home and make precocious remarks."

★ ★ ★

Floridian (picking up a melon): "Is this the largest apple you have here?"

Californian: "Stop fingering that grape!"

★ ★ ★

Parent: "My son has so many original ideas."

Teacher: "Yes, especially in math."

★ ★ ★

Jones: "Why the broad grin?"

Brown: "I've just come from my dentist's office."

Jones: "Is that anything to laugh about?"

Brown: "Yes, he wasn't in and won't be for a week."

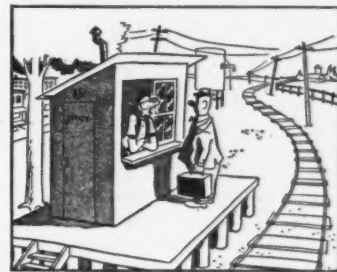
Curious little girl (at the zoo): "Is that a man-eating lion?"

Fed-up Caretaker: "Yes, but we were out of men this morning so he'll have to be satisfied with beef."

★ ★ ★

"What is the most common impediment in American speech?"

"Chewing gum."



"The express will be here in a few minutes, but I advise you to wait for the local—it stops."

# Navy Criticizes Role of B-36 in Defense Plans

(Concluded from page 1)

employee, had written the letter. Worth was suspended, and the hearings were dropped.

For a time, the defense scene appeared to be calm, but suddenly, on September 10, Captain John Crommelin, a veteran Navy air officer, called newspaper reporters to his home. He openly charged that the Army and Air Force wanted to destroy naval aviation. He said that he was violating official orders forbidding discussion of the issue, but he could no longer stand by silently and see the Navy's offensive power—its air wing—being "nibbled to death."

The quarrel was then out in the open. Congressional hearings were reopened and the issues that have split the Department of Defense came into focus.

One of these issues is the question of over-all strategy—that is "What kind of war should the United States be prepared to fight?" The Air Force hopes a conflict can be won quickly by mass bombing attacks on enemy territory with atomic weapons. Consequently, the Air Force thinks a large part of the funds set aside for national defense should go into building B-36's.

## No Easy War

The Navy, on the other hand, thinks a quick, easily won atomic war is not possible. Future victories, like past ones, the Navy believes, will be gained by the combined efforts of sea, air, and land forces. Strategic bombing of military objectives will be important, in the Navy's view, but they will not bring complete victory.

As a part of this same issue, the Navy does not think the huge, cigar-shaped B-36 is as effective as the Air Force believes it to be. The Air Force claims that the plane can fly to enemy territory 5,000 miles away, drop its bomb load accurately, and return without being intercepted by enemy craft.

The Navy, on the other hand, claims its fighter, the Banshee, can attack large planes flying at 40,000 feet (nearly 8 miles up), the altitude at which the B-36 flies. Similar fighters in the hands of an enemy would, according to the Navy, be able to bring down many of the B-36's that might be engaged in a bombing mission. Those that got through the enemy's fighter screen, the Navy goes on, would have to fly so high that they could not drop their bombs with accuracy.

Carrying its argument on this point further, the Navy claims that bombing from high altitudes would amount to a wholesale attack on civilian areas. Such attacks would, the Navy continues, bring on mass bombing of cities in the United States by the enemy, "just to get even."

This question of strategy—and the worth of the B-36—has not been settled as this paper goes to press. The Navy's views, as outlined above, have been presented at hearings held by the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, but the Army and the Air Force have not yet stated their views completely.

A second big issue which naval spokesmen have brought to the fore has to do with the present set-up of the Department of Defense. While the Navy has accepted the general

idea of unification, it is still opposed to the way in which the department operates.

According to the present plan, matters of strategy, distribution of funds, and some questions about the kind of weapons that should be used are decided by a committee—the Joint Chiefs of Staff—which includes members of the three branches of the service. Decisions are made by a majority vote in the committee.

In the past, this arrangement has frequently resulted in the Navy's being outvoted 2 to 1. The seagoing officers fear that, if this continues, the Navy will be at the complete mercy of the Army and Air Force. Generals, who know nothing of the sea, will be tell-

decide how to spend its share. Other measures might be adopted to assure the Navy that it would have greater control than it has over its own affairs.

The Army and the Air Force are beginning to express their views on these matters as this paper goes to press. Earlier, though, some news-writers criticized several aspects of the Navy's stand. Gill Robb Wilson of the *New York Herald Tribune*, for instance, thinks that the Navy, in opposing the B-36, is trying to tell the Air Force how to run its business. No one, says Mr. Wilson, is telling the Navy how to conduct submarine or cruiser warfare. But the Navy is trying to tell the Air Force how to conduct aerial warfare.



MORE aircraft carriers are needed for American defense, says the Navy

ing admirals what kind of ships they should have. This, the Navy believes, is as ridiculous as having the admirals tell the generals how many tanks they should have.

Specifically, the Navy resents the action taken by Secretary of Defense Johnson several months ago in canceling its plans for building a giant aircraft carrier. Because vital defense secrets are involved, the entire story as to why the cancellation was made has not been told. The Navy appears to feel, however, that it was not given an adequate chance to explain the need for the carrier before the step was taken.

To remedy such situations, the Navy would like several changes to be made. Matters of importance might, for instance, be decided by an impartial board after each branch of the service had been given an opportunity to present its views. Defense funds, the Navy thinks, should be divided among the three branches by an over-all committee, but then each service should

Harbor, to have different policies, with neither knowing what the other was doing.

Unification has also made it cheaper than it formerly was for the nation to run its defense forces. Separate research laboratories were once conducted by the Army, the Navy, and their air divisions. Now these have been brought together, where possible, to eliminate overlapping.

Formerly each branch of the service bought its own supplies, and competition for scarce articles often sent prices up. Today large-scale buying by one agency for the three services has cut out many wasteful practices. Other economies have been made along similar lines.

The individual citizen appreciates these savings, since they reduce his tax bill. More than anything else, though, he wants the basic differences which have split the Department of Defense to be eliminated. There should be, he thinks, some way of finding out just how efficient the B-36 is, and of balancing the conflicting views as to the part each of the armed services should play in another war.

Until such problems are ironed out by persons who have the power to do so, the United States will not, in the average citizen's view, be as strong militarily as it should be.

## United Nations

(Concluded from page 3)

lends money to nations that want to build railways, dams, highways, or other projects of a worthwhile character. During the last few months, for example, it has lent 44 million dollars to the Dominion of India. The money is to be used for the purchase of railway equipment and farm machinery.

There are other minor agencies connected with the United Nations or working in cooperation with it. Space does not permit a discussion of all of these. There are two other major branches of the UN, however, that call for attention:

**Trusteeship Council.** It supervises the governing of certain colonial regions. These areas, known as trust territories, were taken from the nations defeated in World War I and II, and are now ruled by various UN member countries. They include such lands as Tanganyika—in Africa—governed by Great Britain, and North-eastern New Guinea—governed by Australia. Other trust territories are managed by New Zealand, Belgium, France, and the United States.

The Trusteeship Council consists of representatives from all the countries that govern trust territories, from all members of the Big Five, and from other countries named for three-year terms by the General Assembly.

**The Secretariat.** Often described as the "office force" of the UN, it performs an essential part of the organization's work. Its messengers, clerks, secretaries, interpreters, economists, and numerous other workers look after the countless details involved in the operation of the United Nations. The Secretariat consists of about 3,000 employees, brought together from all parts of the world. It is headed by Secretary General Trygve Lie, of Norway.



## Your Vocabulary

*The italicized words in the sentences below appeared in a recent issue of the Atlantic. Match each with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are given on page 8, column 4.*

1. The coin was *unique* (you-něk'). (a) ancient (b) historical (c) worthless (d) rare.
2. Some of the words were *obsolete* (ob'so-lět). (a) complicated (b) out of use (c) poetic (d) unnecessary.
3. They faced a *formidable* (for'm du-bl) enemy. (a) threatening and dangerous (b) weak and unprepared (c) tired and staggering (d) fanatical and desperate.
4. His *insinuation* (in-sin'you-ä'shun) was clearly understood. (a) demand (b) hint (c) remark (d) speech.
5. War was *averted* (uh-vurt'ed). (a) prevented (b) predicted (c) discussed (d) declared.
6. An *ineffectual* (in'è-fèk'tu-all) organization is (a) not well known (b) active and powerful (c) weak and useless (d) comparatively small.
7. An *indolent* (in'do-lènt) person is (a) wealthy (b) poor (c) lazy (d) industrious.
8. *Agrarian* (a-grair'i-än) policies concern (a) aviation (b) navigation (c) national defense (d) farming.
9. A person's *environment* (èn-vi-rün-mènt) is his (a) surroundings (b) intelligence (c) set of political views (d) profession.
10. The group was *intransigent* (in-trän'si-jènt). (a) on a tour (b) uncompromising (c) in distress (d) reasonable.
11. *Simultaneous* (si'mül-tā-nè-üs) events happen (a) suddenly (b) very frequently (c) seldom (d) at the same time.

## Two Capitals?

When the 81st Congress convenes for its second session in January, it may consider a proposal to move the nation's capital from Washington, D. C., to an inland city. It may also take up a suggestion proposing that the United States have two capitals, one in Washington and the other in the Middle West.

According to the supporters of these proposals, Washington would be a more accessible target for an atom bomb in the event of a war than a city farther inland. Those who favor two capitals say that their idea has the added advantage of "decentralizing" the activities of the government's departments and bureaus. Some offices would remain in Washington while others would move to the second of the nation's capitals.

The National Geographic Society points out that there are many precedents for either changing the location of the capital or establishing a second one. Bolivia, for instance, has two capitals, as do India and the Union of South Africa. In the Netherlands, the seat of government is Amsterdam, but The Hague is also considered the nation's capital because it is the location of both the queen's residence and of the Dutch parliament. The Philippines until some time ago had two capitals—Manila and Baguio—but they made Quezon City the permanent seat of government.



**SIBERIA'S** great open spaces probably are the testing grounds for Russia's atomic bomb experiments

## In Russian Siberia

## Atomic Bomb Experiments Probably Under Way in Remote Area Which Is Being Developed as Industrial Center

**I**N cold, desolate Siberia, it is probable that Soviet Russia now is carrying on atomic bomb experiments. We know from President Truman's recent announcement that atomic explosions occurred in Russia, sometime last summer. Numerous European reports say that the explosions occurred in eastern Russia, or Siberia.

This vast area is ideal for secret experiments, and the Russians are making every effort to conceal details of their development of the atomic weapon. Siberia is remote from the rest of the world. It stretches clear across northern Asia, from the Ural mountains at the frontier with European Russia, eastward to the Pacific Ocean. Few foreigners ever are permitted to get a really good look at it.

The area is well protected militarily. Russia keeps an army of at least a half million men in Siberia. This army is quite separate from Russia's European forces. Its job is to maintain strong defenses and to stand by as a powerful reserve in the event of war. It is a powerful combination of land and air forces.

Transportation is improving in Siberia. For many years the Trans-Siberian Railway was the best means of travel, from Moscow to the Pacific port of Vladivostok. The trip took 10 or 11 days. But now more railways are being built, and transportation is being speeded by the airplane. New plane routes make it possible to travel the vast distances of Siberia in a few hours. All this progress in transportation helps Russia's arms experimenters.

Perhaps the biggest reason why Siberia is suitable for secret, atomic experiments is that it is now a large industrial center. Coal and iron ore make steel production easy. There is a big chemical industry. Lead, copper and zinc are mined. It is possible that Siberia also contains uranium, necessary in the manufacture of atomic weapons.

In this faraway land, the Russian Communists can solve many of their labor problems by using prison workers. The old Russian custom of sending prisoners to Siberia was started by Peter the Great back in 1710. Tsar Peter often banished those who dis-

agreed with him to the mines of Siberia.

The Communists, after World War I, did the same thing with their political enemies. During World War II they herded thousands of German prisoners to the vast eastern wasteland. Many are still there, along with anti-Communist Poles, and others picked up after the war.

Russia's first program for developing Siberia began in the 1930's. By force and persuasion, the Communists undertook to increase the population with new settlers. There are now probably well over 15 million people in the vast region. Some industries were started, but progress was slow.

During World War II, Siberian expansion began in earnest. Germany captured parts of European Russia, which had been the center of industry. The Communists, to keep going, were forced to build new factories in the safer Siberian regions. Following the war, a large-scale program was undertaken to make the area one of the main factory centers for the whole country. The Russians did not want again to risk industrial losses in any new war by concentrating all their factories in European areas.

By American standards, the Russian industrial expansion is small and inefficient. Production is only a tiny fraction of that in our country. Some of the chemical factories were taken from Germany after the war and shipped to Siberia for re-assembly. Many of these are in poor condition, having been damaged during shipment.

Automobiles, trucks, tractors are of good quality, usually copied from American or German design. However, the Russians are not yet able to turn out these machines with an efficient, assembly line for mass production as we do.

The important thing to remember, however, is that Communist Russia is using all her energy to increase her production, and she is making progress. In all of this, Siberia, hard to get at in a war, plays an important part. In view of our strained relations with Russia, these signs of Russian expansion are of concern to the United States.

—By THOMAS F. HAWKINS.

# Science News

**The successful testing of a** Canadian-built jetliner has given Canada an aviation "scoop." The plane—capable of cruising at 420 miles an hour—is the first jet airliner to be built in the Western Hemisphere.

The 83-foot-long craft will carry 50 passengers and their luggage, and can fly 100 miles an hour faster than the fastest American airliner now in the air. The liner will be ready for production in 1951. Designers of the craft say that, although fuel costs will be extremely high, the jetliner can make more runs than a conventional plane.

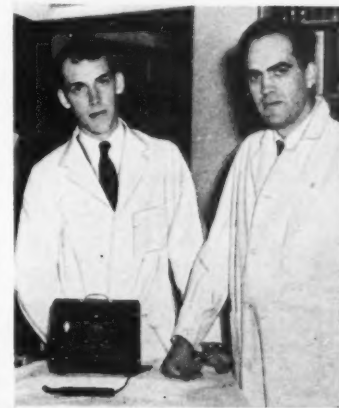
**A new upholstery fabric** which will stand the hardest kind of wear has been announced by DuPont. "Armalon" is designed particularly for truck upholstery, although it will probably be used in passenger automobiles too. The fabric is strong, tough, and pliable, and is not affected by sunlight or dampness. The secret of its toughness is the fabric's plastic coating which does not stiffen with age or from exposure to the weather. Armalon may also be used on bulldozers, boats, and farm tractors.

**The United States Geological Survey** has undertaken a gigantic task. It is making an inventory of this country's mineral resources. Other government agencies and private industries are being asked to help in bringing the information together. In addition to making an inventory of the country's resources, the survey will also determine what minerals may become important in future years. Experts will also make a study of low-grade deposits of various minerals, because ways are being found to use deposits once thought useless.

**Scientists at the University of California** have undertaken a tremendous task. They are measuring the warmth of the Pacific and Indian oceans to a depth of 900 feet over an area of 100 million square miles! At present, they are working in the area around the Aleutian Islands, and in the waters between California and Hawaii.

So far, 80,000 readings have been made. A complicated instrument called a bathythermograph is used for the job. The sharpest drops in temperature occur between the surface and 450 feet, the scientists state.

—By HAZEL L. ELDRIDGE.



**NEW RESPIRATOR.** This aid to breathing for victims of polio was developed at the Harvard School of Public Health.

## A Career for Tomorrow -- Telephone Work

THE telephone companies offer a number of different jobs to young women who have completed high school. There are positions as stenographers and clerks and as service representatives. Then there is the all-important job of the telephone operator. Since the operator is at the center of the telephone business, this article discusses her work.

Dial telephones have cut down somewhat on the duties of the operator, but there is still a great deal for this person to do. She must always be ready to put through a call when the dial system fails to function efficiently. She must handle long distance calls, and she must often make emergency calls. Every now and then, the daily newspapers tell of how an operator has saved a life or lessened the effect of a disaster by her alertness in an emergency.

Telephone operators learn their duties after they are employed. Consequently little emphasis is put on preliminary training. In general, a prospective operator must have a pleasant voice, she must be intelligent, and she must respond quickly to the signals on a telephone switchboard.

A young woman going into this type of work must be able to stand the strain of the constant activity. In some positions, she may have to handle hundreds of transactions, one after another. Each requires presence of mind, quick mental response, and a friendly attitude that can meet possible criticism from the public. Some young women find this type of work challenging. Others find it exhausting and irritating.

Working for the telephone company offers a number of advantages. First of all, the top positions go to people who have started at the bottom with a telephone firm. Only when some special training, such as a legal or medical degree, or experience in such a field as public relations, are required is someone from the outside brought in to fill a ranking position in a telephone company.



CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC TELEPHONE CO.  
**NUMBER PLEASE?** Many girls find pleasant work as telephone operators.

The operator herself may become a supervisor or she may turn to another phase of telephone work. She may, for instance, go into a clerical or stenographic job and from there advance to a supervisory office position. To enter these branches of the work, though, a young woman must know shorthand, typing, or whatever other skills are required.

The larger telephone companies have numerous employee benefits that

make the work attractive. These include insurance to cover sickness and death, a pension system, vacations with pay, and various plans for helping employees to save.

One undesirable feature of the work is the necessity for having night duty and working on holidays and Sunday. Telephone service is continuous and the companies must always have employees on hand to take care of calls. Then, too, beginning salaries are not always as high as those in fields which require a good deal of preliminary training.

Skilled telephone operators are employed on private switchboards in offices, hotels, apartment buildings, hospitals, and in numerous other places. These people must usually have the same qualifications that are required of operators working for the telephone companies.

In addition to their duties at the switchboard, these operators do other jobs for their employers. Some are receptionists who meet strangers coming into an office and answer their questions. Others do typing and still others receive packages, take care of mail and do similar work.

Wages of operators working for the telephone companies vary from place to place, and are determined largely by local conditions. Provision is made in all cases for regular increases, and experienced operators usually earn from \$35 to \$50 a week. Persons who advance to supervisory positions earn more than these amounts.

Further information about this field can be secured at the local telephone office.—By CARRINGTON SHIELDS.

## Study Guide

### Defense Controversy

1. Who are the participants in the defense controversy that has been taking place?
2. What change was made in our military set-up in 1947?
3. Give the views of the protesting Navy officers on the over-all strategy for the nation's defense.
4. What are the Air Force views on the same issue?
5. Why is the Navy opposed to the way in which the Department of Defense operates?
6. According to general agreement, in what ways has the unification law helped the nation?

### Discussion

1. What kind of a war do you think the United States should be prepared to fight if it is ever called upon to defend itself against an aggressor? Give reasons for your answer.
2. What changes, if any, would you recommend in the present set-up of the Department of Defense? Explain why you would, or would not, recommend changes.

### United Nations

1. What can the UN General Assembly do about troublesome or dangerous international problems?
2. List some of the issues that are now before that body.
3. How is the Security Council organized?
4. Explain how the veto has prevented the Council from performing the vital service which was expected of it.
5. Tell of two cases in which the Security Council has been at least partially successful.
6. Describe the World Court's work.
7. Tell of some specific ways in which the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, and the World Bank are promoting human welfare.
8. What are the jobs of the UN Trusteeship Council and of the Secretariat?

### Discussion

1. What suggestions, if any, can you make for strengthening the United Nations as a world peace agency?
2. Which of the UN's accomplishments, to date, do you regard as the most important? Give reasons for your answer.

### Miscellaneous

1. What is your objection to Russia's proposal that each nation reveal how many atomic as well as non-atomic weapons it possesses?
2. List some of the reasons given by young people for leaving school before they receive their diplomas.
3. What effect did the recent dock strike have on the economic life of Hawaii?
4. What type of government has been set up in the eastern zone of Germany?
5. Give one of the reasons why Russia and the Allies have been unable to draw up a peace treaty for Japan.
6. What two parties won the greatest number of votes during the recent Austrian elections?

### References

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- "UN Juggles the Atom," by Homer Metz, *New Republic*, August 29, 1949.
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### Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (d) rare; 2. (b) out of use; 3. (a) threatening and dangerous; 4. (b) hint; 5. (a) prevented; 6. (c) weak and useless; 7. (c) lazy; 8. (d) farming; 9. (a) surroundings; 10. (b) uncompromising; 11. (d) at the same time.

## Historical Backgrounds -- The Postal Union

A SPECIAL stamp went on sale this month to honor the 75th anniversary of the world's most successful effort at peaceful, business-like cooperation. The stamp is a tribute to the Universal Postal Union, set up by an international agreement on October 9, 1874, in Bern, Switzerland.

This unique postal organization is made up of 88 nations, including the United States. These nations have agreed that the whole world is just one country when it comes to delivering letters. The postal service of each nation is at the disposal of all the others for carrying mail.

The union, says former Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, is "as yet the most indicative and wholly successful example of international cooperation over a long period. It is a demonstration that, when international cooperation must override absolute national sovereignty, cooperation functions smoothly."

To make the postal exchange work, the union has set up uniform rates for all its 88 members. Thus an air-mail stamp in France, for a letter to New York, costs the same as one bought in New York to carry a letter to France. The union also regulates the color of stamps—green for a one-cent stamp, red for a two-cent, and blue for a five-cent. Regulations exist for registering letters and sending money orders and parcel post.

Since hundreds of millions of pieces of mail go from one country to another

each year, in a vast crisscross pattern, the union has a tremendous job. It must keep track of all these transfers. It must keep an elaborate set of books and, each year, arrange payments between countries for the postal services. This may be understood from the following example:

The United States, let us say, sends 10,000 letters to France during the course of a year. France, as a member of the union, delivers the letters through her own postal system, just as promptly as she delivers her own French mail. France, in turn, sends 8,000 letters to the United States. Our postoffice delivers the letters along with regular American mail.

The French postoffice counts the American letters, and informs the

union in Bern of the number. We count the French letters and, similarly, give the number to the office in Bern. In this case, France carried more letters for us than we did for her. So the Postal Union, at the end of the year, provides us with a bill. We owe France for delivering 2,000 letters, the difference between the 10,000 and 8,000. Payment is made through the union.

Other factors, such as whether the mail was sent by ship or by air, enter into this complicated world bookkeeping system. But it has worked with great success for 75 years. The cooperating nations are entirely satisfied with the arrangement. It is a good example of how nations of the world cooperate when they wish.



THIS STAMP marks the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Postal Union